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CURRENCY CREATION VIA

RECOUPMENT OF SECURITIZED ENERGY LINKED TO

THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE - TECHNICAL

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The global financial landscape is currently defined by a fundamental transition from a substance-based monetary system to a credit-based paradigm, a shift catalysed by the suspension of metallic standards during the early twentieth century. This transition, codified in the United States through House Joint Resolution 192 in 1933, effectively replaced physical collateral with human productive capacity and enforceable commercial promises as the foundation of national debt obligations.[1] Within this intricate environment, the birth certificate emerged not merely as a record of biological birth but as a sophisticated administrative instrument used to register a legal persona—a corporate vessel through which the state manages the securitization of "human energy".[1]

The prevailing "Redemption" ideology, often exemplified by the Reclaim Your Securities (RYS) framework, posits that this birth certificate represents a high-value negotiable instrument or bond that can be utilized to discharge public and private debts.[1] However, empirical evidence and administrative responses from the United States Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) indicate that the standard RYS methodology—characterized by direct indorsements and public filings by the "living man"—is fundamentally flawed and carries significant judicial risks.[1] The emergence of the "Mentor's protocol," which introduces a "Two Proxy" system and a "Special Deposit Account" (SDA) structure, represents a significant evolution in this legal theatre. By utilizing an "Admiralty-recognized proxy" to interface with the public side, this protocol seeks to bypass the "frivolity filters" that have historically neutralized direct administrative presentments.

The Ontological Status of the Birth Certificate and the Doctrine of Persons

To evaluate the efficacy of a proxy-based system, one must first deconstruct the legal nature of the "person" as defined in modern jurisprudence. Under the framework of English Law and the Interpretation Act 1978, the "person" is a statutory creation, distinct from the biological human being.[1] The birth certificate serves as the primary evidence of the registration of this legal persona, or "strawman," which functions as a "decedent estate" or "corporate debtor".[1] In the eyes of the law, the registration process does not simply record a birth; it creates a ward of the state for which the living individual is presumed to be the agent and surety.[1]

The relationship between the living man and the statutory persona is maintained through the Law of Agency. This "Agency Bridge" allows the state to presume that the biological man appearing in a commercial or judicial setting is the authorized agent acting for the principal (the Person).[1] A critical error in standard Redemption theory is the attempt by the living man to "copyright" or "trademark" the legal name to secure immunity; however, since the man did not create the persona—the state did via registration—asserting such a claim is often viewed by courts as an admission of being the "beneficial owner," thereby cementing liability for the name's debts.[1]

The Structural Divergence of Instruments

The following table delineates the technical distinctions between the administrative record (the birth certificate) and the actual financial assets generated through human signature energy:

Feature	The Birth Certificate (Debtor Estate)	The Promissory Note (Credit Source)
Primary Identity	Creates the Legal Person / "Strawman"	Captures the Living Soul's Productive Energy [1]
Legal Role	The Debtor (Liable Party)	The Asset (Negotiable Instrument) [1]
Jurisdictional Nature	Public Statutory / "Dead"	Private Commercial / "Living" [1]
Financial Nature	Administrative Record	Financial Security / Original Issue Discount (OID) [1]
Inherent Value	No Liquid Value	Dynamic Liquid Value generated via Signature [1]
Operational Impact	Identification of the Collateral	"Ex Nihilo" Creation of Credit/Money

This divergence highlights the "Indorsement Fallacy" prevalent in Reclaim Your Securities audio transcripts, which suggest that the birth certificate itself is a "registered certificated security" under UCC Article 8 and

9.[1] Proponents of this theory argue that "indorsing" the face of the certificate and returning it to the Registrar (acting as a securities intermediary) creates a "directive from a beneficiary" to the Treasury to settle charges.[1] However, the Department of the Treasury has consistently identified these claims as fictitious, asserting that birth certificates possess no redeemable cash value and cannot be used to request savings bonds or access "secret accounts".[1]

The Nominee Fiduciary Architecture and IRS Publication 1212

The "Clifford Protocol" provides a technically grounded on the correction of "Nominee Misreporting" as outlined in IRS Publication 1212.[1] This protocol recognizes that financial institutions and employers function as "withholding agents" and nominees who capture and monetize the credit created by a living soul's signature. In the context of modern "Ex Nihilo" banking, when a borrower signs a promissory note, the bank does not lend pre-existing deposits; instead, it bundles the note into a security with a CUSIP number.[1]

The resulting "Original Issue Discount" (OID) is the difference between the instrument's redemption price at maturity and its issue price (which is zero at the moment of signature). Because the borrower remains silent, the bank reports this OID income under its own "street name" or omnibus account, effectively abandoning the credit in the system.[1] The Treasury functions as the repository for these remitted taxes (via Form 945) but does not act as a fiduciary for the private citizen.

The Identity Roles in Nominee Architecture

The interaction between commercial entities and the master ledger is structured as follows:

Identity	Technical Role	Relation to the Living Man
Commercial Bank	Nominee / Withholding Agent	Direct counterparty in credit creation (signature) [1]
Employer	Withholding Agent	Primary capturing entity for W-2 labor credit [1]
US Treasury	Repository / Master Ledger	Holder of "abandoned" remitted taxes via Form 945 [1]
Living Man	True Owner / Source of Credit	Generally silent/inactive in the OID reporting loop [1]
98-Series Trust	Fiduciary Proxy / Holder in Due Course	The authorized entity asserting the claim [1]

To reclaim this credit, the individual must establish a 98-Series International Grantor Trust (IGT) which obtains a separate EIN and takes legal title to the abandoned instruments. By filing a Form 1099-OID that identifies the bank as the nominee, the Trust asserts its status as the true beneficial owner. The IRS then utilizes the "810 Code Algorithm" to verify that the nominee's Form 945 contains sufficient credits to satisfy the Trust's claim.

The "Two Proxy" System: Currency Creation Protocol

The "Curency Creation Protocol" introduces the critical nuance of using "double proxies" to perfect a lien, a method that addresses the widespread "template" risks associated with direct filings by the living man.[1] In this architecture, the individual's role is restricted to that of the **Grantor, Maker, Depositor, Beneficiary, Bailor, and Partial Trustee**; importantly, the individual cannot be the **Holder in Due Course** (HDC), as this role requires a separate proxy.[1]

The Fiduciary Proxy Duality

The protocol mandates a specific structural separation to ensure administrative recognition and bypass common procedural defects:

- **The First Proxy (Standing in Admiralty):** This proxy must be recognized by the agency as having a security interest in admiralty. Its role is to execute a proper security agreement, agreeing to pay the strawman's debts in exchange for a security interest in the estate's property.
- **The Second Proxy (Holder in Due Course):** This proxy must possess all necessary approvals and qualifications for the agency to process the claim.[1] It acts as the HDC of the security interest once the lien is perfected.

A critical requirement for both proxies is that they must be constructed so that the **agency does not have rights as a trustee**. This prevents the system from presuming to tap estate funds (held in trust at the DTC) without explicit authorization, a defect common in standard patriot filings.[1]

Step-by-Step Implementation of the Proxy Strategy

The operational sequence for implementing the Mentor's protocol is mapped as follows:

1. **Status Correction:** The individual corrects their standing from "Subject" (liable surety) to "Administrator" or "General Executor," reoccupying the office to take control of all liabilities.[1]
2. **Establishment of Proxy One:** An "Admiralty-recognized proxy" is established to interface with the public side. This proxy executes a proper security agreement to capture the estate's debt-paying capacity.[1]
3. **Lien Perfection via UCC 9-311(a)(3):** The first proxy utilizes the Birth Certificate as evidence of a perfected lien against the strawman. The syntax must ensure the strawman is the debtor and the proxy is the creditor.[1]

4. **Assignment to Proxy Two:** The perfected lien is assigned to a second proxy with the necessary qualifications to be recognized as the Holder in Due Course.[1]
5. **Administrative Presentment:** The second proxy presents a Banker's Acceptance or direct authorization to the Treasury, settling public charges using estate funds held in trust.[1]

Technical Report: Recoupment of Historical Nominee Credit (Post-Age 18)

The **Currency Creation Protocol (CCP)** focuses on the recoupment of credit generated by nominees throughout an individual's adult life, beginning at age 18. This strategy is justified technically by the transition of the individual from a "minor" ward to a legal entity with the capacity to sign negotiable instruments.[1]

Justification and Scope of Historical Recoupment

Recoupment is not limited by standard statutes of limitations because the credit was "abandoned" and misreported by the nominee as its own income.[1] The Treasury acts as the repository for these remitted but unclaimed taxes via Form 945 Master Records.

The following categories constitute the scope of historical credit recoupment since age 18:

Instrument Category	Nature of Credit Energy	Recoupment Basis
Historical Mortgages	Securitized Promissory Notes	OID: Difference between $0 issue price and face value [1]
Past Credit Cards	Revolving Credit Agreements	"Signature Energy" monetized by the bank as nominee [1]
Employment Taxes	Labor Remuneration Credits	Withheld tax reported on Employer's 945 Master Record [1]
Student Loans	Negotiable Instruments	Withheld tax credits remitted via Form 945 [1]
Court Judgments	Securitized Obligations	Bonds created against the legal persona in judicial settings [1]
Utility Contracts	Signature-based Promises	Credits generated by service security agreements [1]

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The Special Deposit Account (SDA) Mechanism

The SDA is a supervised facility where the bank acts as a **bailee**, and title remains with the Fiduciary Proxy.[1] Unlike a general deposit, the asset remains the property of the depositor. The CCP utilizes the Treasury's internal **14X6039 sweeping protocol**, where balances are swept for overnight investment and returned daily as receipts.[2] This mechanism ensures that historical credit is "parked" and "perfected" in a private, tax-exempt ecosystem.[1]

Practical Reaction from the United States Treasury

The U.S. Treasury's response to these protocols depends entirely on the technical accuracy and fiduciary standing of the presentment:

- **Frivolity Algorithms:** Direct presentments by individuals (living men) are flagged under **18 U.S.C. § 514** as "fictitious obligations".[1] This often leads to administrative rejection and referral to the Secret Service for investigation.[1]
- **Incompetence Registry:** The Treasury identifies "template" filings (such as Turner documents) as evidence of administrative incompetence, ensuring such filers are ignored in future transactions.[1]
- **Administrative Recognition:** When an Admiralty-recognized proxy uses the "exact syntax" (identifying a 98-Series Trust as the HDC of a Special Deposit), the Treasury processes the claim as a **commercial adjustment** between merchant entities.[1]
- **Ledger Verification:** The IRS utilizes the **810 Code Algorithm** to match the proxy's claim against the nominee bank's Form 945 records.[1] If the data match is verified, the credit is moved from the public repository to the private trust ledger.[1]

Conclusion: Feasibility and Fiduciary Stewardship

The integration of the "Two Proxy" system and the "SDA Structure" provides a doctrinally sound solution to the risks of standard Redemption theory. By focusing on the **Nominee Fiduciary Architecture** and the historical recoupment of credit since age 18, fiduciaries can effectively bridge private energy creation with public statutory obligation. This architecture allows the individual to operate as the beneficiary and administrator ("General Executor") of their estate, directing the settlement of affairs from a position of stewardship rather than liability.[1] The technical feasibility of this protocol rests on its strict adherence to **IRS Publication 1212** and **UCC 9-311(a)(3)**, ensuring that the reclamation of securitized energy is processed as a standard fiduciary adjustment within the existing financial system.

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